Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 25 1865. NUMBER 250.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

OFFICIAL WAR DEPARTMENT BULLETIN.

Latest by Rebel Sources from North Carolina.

A RICHMOND ACCOUNT OF THE LATE FIGHTING.

The War in Virginia and North Carolina.

Refugees Thronging Upon Sherman's Advance.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW---GULF AND TEXAS NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON--GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY.

Gold and Its Fluctuations--Effect on the Markets.

Our New York Midnight Dispatch--Washington, New York and Foreign News.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Friday, March 24—9 p. m.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following extracts from Richmond papers were received this evening at 8:30 p. m., from Gen. Grant:

CITY POINT, March 23.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The Richmond papers are received. The following is from a dispatch from North Caroline: It is understood in official circles that no fighting has occurred in North Carolina since Sunday, 19th, and from all we can learn it appears that Sherman has attempted no advance since his check on that date. General Hardee's victory on the 19th was a very important one, and as regards the enemy, a most bloody affair. General Johnston telegraphed that in that battle the Confederate loss was 600, while that of the enemy 3,000. The Confederate army is now in position at Smithfield, half-way between Raleigh and Fayetteville, General Johnston's defeat of the enemy last Sunday, the 19th inst., occurred at Bentonville. We are informed that Sherman is pushing toward Raleigh in two columns—one moving due north for Fayetteville, the other northwest from Newbern. General Hardee fought the former, General Johnston the latter.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General News Summary—The Markets and the Money Crash—Peace Rumors—Military News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Friday, March 24.

The immediate effect of the Wall Street panic has been slightly severe, but Government feels that the conviction here is unfeigned that the fall in gold must have a beneficial effect on all Government securities. On Tuesday the currency sales of Treasury notes were $700,000. On Wednesday, after the close of business, the Secretary of the Treasury sold $1,000,000 of gold, and on Thursday $1,500,000. Yesterday the currency sales of Treasury notes were $1,700,000. To-day the currency sales of Treasury notes were $2,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury now do inconsiderable harm by diligence in their vocation.

The lines of the United States Telegraph Company, which were seriously interrupted on the late storm, especially along the route of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, are again in good working order to New York and all points East.

FALL IN GOLD.

On the first day in March gold was quoted in New York at exactly two hundred. It had been gradually settling down during the winter, from 250 in November to 240 in December, and 230 in January; 220 in February, and by the end of that month it had worked down to 205. Money speculators predicted that it had touched the lowest point to which it was going for six months to come, and that what it was to be June 1 was to be 240 falls from 200 to 150 in twenty-four hours how long will it take at the same rate to reach par with greenbacks? Suppose that such army surrenders or disperses, and the million collapses within the next thirty or sixty days, what is to hinder gold from declining to 125, or 110, or even to 100? Gold is a very unprofitable investment to the owner of a light and profitable farm. Gold pays him no interest; but on the contrary is constantly losing comparative value by reason of it becoming anxious to get rid of it.

More men offer to sell gold than to buy it, hence its fall is precipitated, and this fall is the more rapid because the man who owns any coin wants to sell it before it is lower, and this is one principal cause of the extraordinary velocity of the tumble we witness. Many people confidently anticipate a violent swing back of the pendulum. Of this there is nothing to indicate, and the old soldiers lay down their arms and go to work, they should gold again advance? Our way will then be disbanded—at least three-fourths of it, and the Federal expenses will be reduced to a figure where the taxes will not affect the Government. All this will take place after the rebellion is over, much sooner in most people anticipate. The safe way to make preparations for a further decline in gold, and be on the safe side of the company.

THE MONEY CRISIS.

Gold Market and the Panic in Stocks—Effect on Other Financiers—Specie—The General Market.

NEW YORK, Friday, March 24.—*To Editors:* It is impossible to obtain positive information about affairs during the panic. There are many reports that gold was sent out of the city last night in large sums; but there is no evidence to support such assertions. Everybody is trying to keep his own affairs in a little fix.

It would be an easy way for you, reader, at this time, to help a little at the hardest times by the mercantile community, by avoiding gossiping. Don't circulate unauthenticated rumors of failures. Don't believe in all a name to every flying rumor, for the selfish sake of your own sanity. Those who have reputations. Everybody is now do incalculable harm by diligence in their vocation.

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Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1865.

TO MAKE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE TRIBUNE.

In sending the Tribune by mail by observing the following conditions, much annoyance to ourselves and the publishers may be avoided:

Always date your letter, give the Postoffice, County and State in full to which you wish the paper sent. Always state the edition wanted, whether daily, weekly or tri-weekly.

If the subscription is a renewal, give the date at which the former subscription expires, as shown on the printed direction label on the paper. It is desirable that a renewal be received a few days previous to the expiration of the former subscription.

In ordering a change in the direction of a paper give the address to which it *has been sent* as well as that to which you wish it changed, and name the edition.

If any portion of the letter is intended for the *Tribune*, it should be written upon a separate sheet of paper.

ANOTHER OF GIDEON'S PEACH BLASSOMS.

"We are confident that the rebellion is crushed, and further bloodshed useless. Only let President Lincoln receive an earnest desire that the war shall cease, and the people of the South will be known to stay this useless, wasteful slaughter of blood, and throw themselves on the clemency of the country, and we firmly believe that the next thirty days may see the close of the war."

The above paragraph from our New York namesake, which we find italicised, and otherwise ridiculed and magnified with great gusto in the N. Y. *World*, is a specimen of the uncertain and incomprehensible sounds which the chief trafficman of the *New York Tribune* has been occasionally giving forth for the past four years. Not content with defending in 1861 the principle of secession as in accordance with the Declaration of Independence, the Copperhead echo of which has been ringing in the ears of all Union men ever since—not satisfied with advising in 1863 that if Lee watered his horses in the Susquehannah (which he subsequently did) we should give up whipped—not content with his peace farce at Niagara Falls, nor with the results obtained at Hampton Roads, our cotemporary means, it means anything by such nonsensical statements, to tell our army and people that the war is continued for want of an earnest desire on the part of President Lincoln that it shall end. Such "bosh" coming from a Copperhead might be charged to malignity. In a Union journal, and a professed believer in, and supporter of the Administration, it would be well for the editor if he could plead in mitigation the same weakness which is held responsible for his Vice President's inaugural. Mr. Greeley says "we are confident the rebellion is crushed." There is a very easy mode of testing the point. Let Mr. Greeley take the first steamer for the James River and attempt to sail beyond Grant's lines. To state that a rebellion is already crushed which still musters 250,000 effective veterans all ordered at marching to Lee and Davis who have sworn to defend them to the last man is, to use the mildest possible term, a falsehood. To pretend to be honest in the statement is lunacy. Yet upon this premise our New York cotemporary calls for—"an appeal to the South to stay this needless wasteful effusion of blood and throw herself on the clemency of the country." We are here invited to lay down the sword and enter once more into the proclamation business. All that Mr. Greeley recommends has been proclaimed and reproclaimed, and is already known to every rebel in the South. What Mr. Greeley proposes (we have no occult knowledge as to what further he may mean) is simply that the rebels lay down their arms and sue for mercy, i. e. what the rebel authority call "unconditional submission" and "unqualified surrender." what we style a return to the Union under the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof. Is this what the New York *Tribune* deems to be "echoing an earnest desire that the war shall end?" If so, its talk is vapor. The rebels would howl over such a proclamation as another insulting demand on them to kiss the conqueror's toe. Does Mr. Greeley think that other terms than these shall be tendered,—that the rebel officers and soldiers shall be mustered into the Federal army with full rank and pay, or that Jeff. Davis shall accept the vice Presidency of the United States instead of the halter, or that the Confederate debt shall be assumed, or that all rebels shall be exempted from all punishment, or that the emancipation proclamation shall be revoked and slavery continue in existence, or that we should give up the Cotton States and go into a question of boundaries? If so, it is but fair, before prophesying that his proposed proclamation will restore peace in thirty days, to tell us what it is he would propose, whether the Northern people will assent to them. The paragraph, it will be seen, is a reckless, mischievous vagary, utterly irreconcilable with facts and with every principle of common sense, and calculated, apparently as a text to enable Copperheads to prove by a Republican witness that Mr. Lincoln is responsible for the duration of the war, as we are not slow to make of it.

MAXIMILIAN'S REFORM POLICY.

Maximilian has entered upon a new and remarkable policy. Though indebted for his throne to the Roman Catholic priesthood in Mexico, and to their quarrel with the Juarez Government, growing out of the appropriation by the latter of portions of the church property not deemed necessary for ecclesiastical purposes, he carries into effect what will be seen by the official documents and correspondence elsewhere published, the measures of reform instituted by the government he was designed to supersede, and has confirmed the titles granted by it to the church estates. Maximilian has been mastering and pushing forward this policy for some time, and the definite announcement does not surprise us. It is the most important step Maximilian has taken, and it is difficult to judge what may be its effects. He has crossed the Rubicon and inaugurated a policy which will either "make or break" his administration. As a mere politician he by backing out from under it has taken the ladder by which they have ascended—the party which has elevated them; political gratitude is essential to political stability. On the other hand the church party is a minority of the Mexican people, and they never could keep an Emperor, or permanently on the throne. Maximilian, in this fact, which bears upon its face the impress of Napoleon III., has identified his policy with the will of the Mexican people, and made a strong bid for the friendship of the enlightened and liberal portion of his subjects. The vast amount of property held by the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico is one of the fundamental evils which have caused the disordered and chaotic state of society there for twenty-five years. As the church is a branch of the government there as in the Catholic countries of Europe, the "Liberal" party in Mexico, as in France and Italy, claims that the church estates do not belong to the priests, but to the whole people of the State, as do the prisons, arsenals, forts, mints, custom houses and other State property. This, they claim, is the logical sequence of uniting church and State. Whether it is or not, it is certain that an "eternal" religious corporation, which keeps constantly absorbing vast estates by purchase, devise and other means, and has no power to sell or convey, will in the course of a few generations own the whole territory, or so much of it as to dominate over the civil government and become itself the State as well as the Church. This evil which led to the French revolution, and in opposition to which in France and Italy the disordered and chaotic state of society there for twenty-five years. As the church is a branch of the government there as in the Catholic countries of Europe, the "Liberal" party in Mexico, as in France and Italy, claims that the church estates do not belong to the priests, but to the whole people of the State, as do the prisons, arsenals, forts, mints, custom houses and other State property. This, they claim, is the logical sequence of uniting church and State. Whether it is or not, it is certain that an "eternal" religious corporation, which keeps constantly absorbing vast estates by purchase, devise and other means, and has no power to sell or convey, will in the course of a few generations own the whole territory, or so much of it as to dominate over the civil government and become itself the State as well as the Church. This evil which led to the French revolution, and in opposition to which in France and Italy the conservative element in the Pope's late Encyclical, also caused the church reforms of the Juarez government, which the Catholic hierarchy succeeded by the aid of Napoleon's bayonets in overthrowing in Central Mexico. But Napoleon's representative now perceives, as did Juarez, that the only way for the priests is to be a civil government of any kind in Mexico, it must first be divorced from the ecclesiastical government of the Roman Catholic Church. There would be a historic justice in the fact if it so transpires that the bayonets of France, invoked by the Mexican priesthood, to plant upon the necks of the Mexican people an Austrian prince, should be used to complete the reform they were intended to prevent. Maximilian could have perpetrated no other act which would have tended so strongly to reduce the animosity towards its government on the part not only of Mexicans but of Americans. It is not yet certain that it may not create a turn of sentiment in his favor in both countries.

A MAP OF FIGHT AS WESTERN FARMERS.

Some Western friends of the President were recently talking with him about Sherman's grand march. The conversation turned on the danger which Sherman's troops would encounter from the rebels when they approached near enough to Richmond to enable Lee to concentrate Jo. Johnston. One of the farmer-visitors said to Mr. Lincoln, as the extremely sinewy advance of the rebel forces constantly concentrated and increased in number. Before long Sherman will drive the columns of Johnston, Bragg, Hoke and others within a few hours march of Lee's main army. They not Lee suddenly march South with the bulk of his army, form a junction with Johnston's troops, and, before Grant can relieve Sherman, turn upon him, crush his lines, defeat his army, and drive its broken fragments back to the coast, and then with his whole force join Lee's in Grant and capture Washington.

"Why, Mr. President," said the farmer, "I have a map of the whole country in my head, and I can see how it will be done. Lee will concentrate all his forces and fall suddenly on Sherman and won an indecisive victory. He then wanted round and attacked the British and met his Waterloo. Bonaparte was hardly luckier to Lee in military talents or experience. But are you sure that Lee's forces united with Johnston's could beat Sherman's army? Could he gain his Ligney before meeting with his Waterloo when he attacks Grant? *I'll bet you gentlemen there is a heap of fight in* 100,000 Western veterans. They are a good deal like old Zack Taylor at Buena Vista—they don't know when they are whipped."

The President's faith in Sherman and his "boys" could not be shaken by any supposable combination of adverse circumstances. He believed they will march right ahead, sweeping everything before them, and that it is not in the power of Lee and Johnston combined to defeat Sherman's army. At the same time he has no idea that Grant will ever allow Lee to slip away from his trenches unperceived. If he attempts that movement the President thinks Grant will be close on his heels. We partake of the President's faith, and with him believe there is a heap of fight in 200,000 Western veterans.

"THE SOUTH CAROLINA LION.

When Gen. Sherman commenced his march North from Savannah the Richmond papers proclaimed with a loud flourish of trumpets that "Sherman would meet a lion in his path" and find campaigning in South Carolina a very different thing from promenading through Georgia. The latter were alleged to be deficient in martial ardor and Confederate ferocity. Sherman and his Western vandals might stalk over that State without meeting resistance, but wait until they invaded the sacred soil of their "game-cock State," and they would be "welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves." For the first fortnight Sherman 'made' such slow progress that there appeared to be some basis for the Richmond boasting. His advance seemed inexplicably delayed; but at length his army succeeded in floundering through the swamps and quagmires of the districts of Beaufort, Colleton, and Barnwell. It was not the resistance of the lion-hearted chivalry that rendered his progress so slow; but the floods and morasses which he was obliged to cross. For 100 miles the army was engaged in a perpetual struggle with nature. The soldiers had to bow down the forest and build corduroy roads, over bottomless bogs, for miles and miles, to ask bridges over numerous streams, working by sunlight and pitch-pine torchlight, up to their middles in water sometimes, to their necks in mire and water. But, once across the Edisto and high ground was achieved. From thence forward the army spread itself out like a fan and swept onward unresisted and irresistible. The rebel force driven in front have acted more like an escort, a guard of honor, than an opposing enemy. The bloody minded Secessionists have kept at respectful distance. Occasionally they would smuggle stragglers and small foraging parties; but beyond such amusements no resistance was offered worthy of the name. On this score of mere bravery, of heroic defense of invaded firesides, the conduct of the "game cocks" has been chicken-hearted and pusillanimous. Let us look for a moment at the forces filled to overflowing with men for the various regiments, and should the arrivals continue for a month longer at the present rate, it is said the Army of the Potomac will be larger than it has been at any time since it sat down before Richmond. The physical condition of the troops is said to be excellent, and the discipline much better than ever before. Deserters from the enemy continue to pour into our lines in large numbers, notwithstanding the extraordinary precautions which have been adopted to prevent the exodus. In a majority of cases, the deserters bring their arms with them, thus inflicting a double loss upon the enemy.

☞ The announcement by the last foreign mails of the appointment of M. de Montholon as French Minister at Washington disposes of all the speculative and recognition theories set afloat by the non-arrival of M. de Chateaubriand, the Minister at first nominated as the successor of M. Mercier. The new Ambassador formerly resided here as French Consul General.

ITEMS.

A sister-in-law of Henry Ward Beecher is teaching school in Charleston, S. C.

Sayers, the English pugilist, is reconstructed.

The Empress Eugenie has a talent for all works and relics relating to Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.

Book collecting is now styled *Bibliomanie* in Paris.

The students of the University of Naples have burned the Encyclical.

Meat is now higher than when gold was \$2.85.

Boston is going crazy because the nine o'clock evening bells have been discontinued.

Welsch, the American painter, has been made a Knight of the Order of Kruestine of Saxe Gobourg, whatever that is.

Prof. Agassiz takes with him, to Brazil, a stock of improved American mariners, given Dr. Loring, of Salem, Mass., as a present to the Emperor.

The Pope is in excellent health.

The captain of a Norwegian vessel, going into the harbor of Limerick, recently, was compelled to remove his figure-head, a bust of Garibaldi, lest it should excite the evil passions of the mob.

The Emperor of the French, has, it is said, sent a copy of his book to M. Thiers, with this dedication: *"Au plus grand historien de Rome moderne, son admirateur."*

Mr. Greeley's book, "The American Conflict," has been translated into German.

Bank notes are becoming scarce.

A New Haven clergyman has made \$60,000 in oil.

The London street sweepers have been abolished.

The Prince Imperial of France is the smallest boy of his age.

There are six men in New York city under sentence of death for murder.

Musical shoes are the latest novelty in Paris.

A Massachusetts boy of 9 has \$14,000 on interest.

Nine county in south Carolina—on the coast—are in the hands of the rebels.

MEXICO.

Maximillian and the Catholic Church.

COMPLETE RUPTURE.

The Pope to Maximillian.

Maximillian to the Minister of Justice.

Solemn Protest of the Archbishops and Bishops of Mexico.

Final Decrees of Religious Tolerance and Confirmation of the Reform Laws of Juarez.

We condense the correspondence and decrees which exhibit Maximillian's reform policy, in order to present more clearly, as well as briefly, the gist of the case. These documents are:

First—A letter of advice from the Pope to Maximillian, dated at the Vatican, October 18, 1864.

Second—Maximillian's letter of instructions to his Minister of Justice, dated Dec. 16, 1864, directing him, notwithstanding the advice and solicitations of the Pope, to proceed to the formation of the decrees which confirm the reform laws of Juarez.

Third—Protest against this action, signed by all the Archbishops and Bishops of Mexico.

Fourth—Decrees of the Emperor, by Maximillian declaring religious tolerance, and adopting all the laws of Juarez, framed and Commonfort Governments with respect to the church property.

HIS HOLINESS THE POPE TO MAXIMILIAN—HIS PONTIFICIAL ADVICE.

SIRE:—When in the month of April last, before assuming the reins of the new empire of Mexico, your Majesty arrived in this capital in order to nourish at the fonts of the Holy Apostles, and to receive our Apostolic benediction, we informed you of what deep sorrow we were filled on account of the lamentable state into which the social disorders during these last years have reduced all that concerns religion in the Mexican nation.

Before that time, and more than once, we had made known our complaints in public and solemn acts, protesting against the iniquitous law called the law of reform, which attacked the most inviolable rights of the Church and usurped the authority of its pastors; against the seizure of the ecclesiastical property and the dissipation of the property of religious orders; against the dispersion of the religious orders; against the sales of property belonging to the Catholic religion, and, in the quarrel among citizens, the cross-less committed not only to the profanation of sacred things, but also to the pastoral priesthood and discipline of the Church.

For these reasons your Majesty must have well understood our desire to see, in the midst of the establishment of the new empire—the dawn of a happy and peaceful era—the Church recognized as a law which was foreseen, when it called to the throne a prince of a Catholic family, and who had given so many proofs of religious zeal and piety.

The Pope in similar language states that the clergy and people of Mexico were equally rejoiced at the elevation of Maximillian to the Empire. That the Pope says was opposed the Reform Laws of the Comonfort and Juarez Governments and looked to see them abolished by Maximillian, but has been thwarted hitherto in these hopes:

Your Majesty will undoubtedly perceive that if the Church continues to be controlled in the exercise of her sacred rights, if the laws which forbid her to possess and possess property against reason, if stricken and cast down as she is, and stricter, if the prince of the church property is accepted at the hands of its unlawful purchasers, if the religious orders are not allowed to resume their distinctive garments and to live in community, if the clergy are obliged to pay their food, and forced to occupy miserable and insufficient dwellings, if newspapers are permitted to insult the pastors with impunity, and to assail the doctrines of the Catholic Church; if this vile and diabolical religion of the revolution still certainly continue to follow, and perhaps be extended to the faithful and the wrongs in religious and social matters be multiplied.

Your Majesty is well aware that, in order effectually to repress and timely maintain by opportune remedies, and to bring back as soon as possible happy days for the church, the Catholic religion and the holy morality of the Gospel to be the religion and the holy morality of the Mexican nation, *to the exclusion of any other worship*, the pastoral ministry of the bishops must be perfectly free in the exercise of their pastoral ministry; that the religious orders shall be restored and reorganized in Mexico formably with the instructions and the powers which we have given; that the patrimony of the church and its ministers be restored to it in the manner in which it was acquired and possessed; *that no person may obtain, sell, freely dispose of, or alienate ecclesiastical estates and securities, bonds; that instructions whether public or private, should be directed and watched over by the ecclesiastical authorities*, that, in short, the chains may be broken which up to the present time have held the Church in a state of dependence, which are not in accordance with the civil government. If the religious orders be re-established in Mexico, and we will not doubt that such will be the case—your Majesty will satisfy one of the greatest requirements and one of the most ardent desires of our heart, and relieve us in part of Mexico; your Majesty will gain over satisfaction those of the illustrious episcopacy of that country, and will open the way to the education of a learned and zealous clergy, and to the choice of worthy and fit subjects; and, *besides, you will give a striking example to the other governments in the presidency of Archduke Maximillian, and to the successful success Juarez treat the Church*, and, lastly, you will labor efficaciously for the glory of God and throne, to the glory and prosperity of your imperial family.

* * * * * * *

Confidently hoping to see fully consummated these, the most ardent desires of our heart, we send to your Majesty and to your august spouse our Apostolic benediction.

Given in the Apostolic Palace of the Vatican, the 18th of October, 1864. PIUS IX.

INSTRUCTIONS OF MAXIMILLIAN TO THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

MEXICO, December 27, 1864.

MY DEAR MINISTER EXCELSIOR: In order to smooth the difficulties which have arisen on account of the reform law, we propose to adopt a means which, while satisfying the just requirements of the country, shall not in the slightest degree the mildness and tranquility in the conscience of all the inhabitants of the empire. For the purpose, when we were at Rome we opened negotiations with the Holy Father, as universal chief of the Catholic Church.

The Papal Nuncio is now in Mexico; but to our extreme surprise he has declared that he is without instructions, and has to "refer" to the court of Rome.

The unnatural situation in which we have confessed with efficacy, during seven months, all parts of the above delay. It demands an immediate solution. We have therefore resolved to have recourse to proper equitable measures in order that justice may be distributed with the least possible injury to personal station; that legitimate interests created by these laws may rest secure; covering the exercise and public consecration of worship in the name; to provide for the maintenance of public worship and protection of other sacred matters placed under the safeguard of religion; and finally, that the sacraments may be administered and other functions of the ministry be accomplished throughout out the empire without cost or charge to the people.

To this end you will, before anything else, propose to us the revision of the operations of the commission of confiscation of ecclesiastical property, stopping it on the basis that legitimate transactions executed without fraud, and consequently to the same without annulment, and that it shall be ratified.

Labor, in fine, according to the principle of free and ample toleration, keeping in view that the religion of the State is the Roman Catholic and Apostolic.

THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF MEXICO TO MAXIMILLIAN.

SIRE—In fulfillment of our first and most sacred duty the moment we to the praises of the Church, whenever the latter come to be in conflict with the State, we cannot refrain from saying that it is not unavoidable necessity of raising our voice to the throne of your Majesty, and we are obliged to do so by the sacred duties which we owe to the Author of Justice, which has been published in the *Imperial Gazette*, and in which it appears that your Majesty has taken the resolution to decide by yourself the momentous questions which are pending between the Church and the State with reference to the so-called laws of reform, and have instructed your Minister to prepare the necessary measures in the premises without deeming it necessary to wait for the new instructions which the Holy See might have imparted to your Majesty of not having those demanded by the points proposed by the government of your Majesty.

They then proceed with solemn verbosity to state that the priesthood heartways opposed the attempt by the State to control and nationalize the property of the church, seeming to be utterly oblivious of the fact that if church and State are united, either the church must rule the State or the State must rule the church, or they must quarrel until one or the other rules. If two ride the same horse one must ride behind. They then continue:

It is impossible to exaggerate, Sire, the pain and anhappiness of the Mexican Church on account of this pernicious, warfare, which, in the name of liberty, of progress and of civilization, has been made upon it by the most odd and pure revolution, that after having desolated Europe has come to combat its enemy—that is to say, Catholicism—in this part of the New World.

When, after so many vicissitudes, affairs arrived at the crisis produced in December, 1860, by the triumph of the party hostile to the Church and to religion; when we saw consummated among us the worst evils which the most unbridled license abused so long to effect, we should have lost all hope, was ever and not her confidence in the strength displayed by our trust in the Lord, and also by our intimate knowledge of the Catholic character, which has always distinguished the Mexican people.

This hope gained new strength when the interpretation, though false and in this point, given to the decrees of the confiscation, that sacrilege would be attempted against the independence, freedom and right of the nation, and that the Church would be guilty of treason to the overthrow of the government of Don Benito Juarez, a murderer of the Catholic treely constituted Spain; and it was this motive given, giving the greatest consolation to the Church and the people, to the name of

Stock Notices.

Bonds.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTO

Boston Thompson

Is Health Worth Having?

Physiological View of Marriage.

Public Sale.

PUBLIC SALE—Whereas, On

Asthma Cured.

Hair Uprooted

Lost Manhood Restored.

Dr. Bigelow.

Copartnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between Milton H. Wadsworth & Co., and the firm of Wadsworth, Bright & Co., under the name and style of WADSWORTH, BRIGHT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. At Chicago, to-day, this 23d day of March, 1865. The said Milton H. Wadsworth will settle the copartnership affairs, and is alone authorized to use the firm name of WADSWORTH, BRIGHT & CO., in liquidation.

Witness our hands at the City of Chicago, this 23d day of March, A. D. 1865.

(Signed) WADSWORTH, HAMDEN W. & WILLIAMS, SAMUEL RICHARDS JR.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a Copartnership under the name and style of WADSWORTH, BRIGHT & CO., for the purpose of transacting a

General Commission Business.

Office, No. 1 Clark street, southeast cor., South Water.

ORSON SMITH, Late Colonel, U.S. Vols.
E. F. MCNEILL, Late Lieut.-Col. 2d Mo. Cavalry and Co. A. SMITH Late Banker, Wis. and Minn.
Chicago, March 1, 1865.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, March 17, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, m., on Saturday, the 25th day of March, for the transportation of army supplies from the Missouri river to the following points, viz: Fort Riley, Fort Larned, Fort Lyon, Fort Union, Fort Garland, Fort Wise, Fort Lyon, Fort Bascom, Fort Sumner, Fort Stanton, Fort Craig, Fort Selden, Fort Bayard, Fort Cummings, Fort Bliss, Fort Fillmore

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1868.

THE CITY.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION ELECTION TODAY at rooms in Portland Block. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Friends of the *regular ticket* are hereby invited to call and deposit their votes.

PRIZE OF THE DRAUGHT.—The schooner Advance at this port on Friday, from Conover and Cook Islands. This is the first arrival for 1868.

THEATRE PARK.—The various accidents to Charlotte rehearsed by the Pain, Bell, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Church Block.

[illegible]—At a meeting of the Young Men's Asso[illegible] the following named [illegible] Mon. Von H[illegible]

[illegible] Association—Election To-Day.—The [illegible] for the annual election of officers of the Young Men's Association, will be open at 9 o'clock this morning. We are requested to say that the rule with respect to prepayment of dues does not apply to members of the Executive Board. They were not required to pay arrearages the day before the election in order to qualify them for voting for officers of the Association.

THE INTERNAL LAW.—Are our Republican friends preparing the proof necessary to gain a place on the poll lists, in cases where—by removal or otherwise, their names will not be thereon without such proof of a residence? Let it be remembered that the opponents of the Government will rake in every case their list. Let Republican friends look after their daily case again, and beat them daily, as before.

OLD PAINTINGS OF DEPARTED FRIENDS can be made into a beautiful likeness, by leaving them at the Studio Gallery, No. 118 Lake street, for the new Porcelain Pictures in Colors. G. R. Greene, of this gallery, has invented a new way of making these pictures, that keeps the colors from fading, so they only want the breath of life to be seen anywhere. They say that the small children who have died with trouble amidst at this gallery, the Gallery, where this branch is always made a specialty.

"THE DEMD ESCAPED."—Under this head the *State Journal* (Republican) has the following:

> Governor Oglesby has just resolved the deed of the property on which repose the remains of the late Stephen A. Douglas, which property the State Legislature appropriated $7,000. The lot is described in the deed, which bears date March 1st, 1868, as [illegible] in the lower tier of lots on Cadwallader's sub-division, fronting on Woodland avenue, and on the north side of the same, in the south-east quarter of section 21, township 39, north of range 14, east of 3d principal meridian, in the city of Chicago.

BOARD OF POLICE.—The Board of Police Commissioners held a meeting at their rooms yesterday. Present, Commissioners Brown and Corcoran.

Thomas R. Gavin, of the Second Precinct Police, was suspended from duty and preferred charges of insubordination and general insolence to his superiors. The Board adjudged him guilty, and he was ordered to be discharged from the force.

Officer Stand was also ordered dismissed for having violently abused a number of citizens a few days since.

The resignation of Officer Con Barrett was presented and accepted.

Michael O'Hern and Cornelius Bughlan were, upon request, appointed special policemen at 1 per. Schermerhorn of Fort Madison, Iowa, on West Water street.

The Board then adjourned.

THAT DEED.—ITS VALUE.—THE REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.—If such a question in our issue of yesterday, concerning rare things, of a deed in the possession of Bamford & Baldwin, news agents and booksellers. That deed is a far more important document than may at first sight appear. It is the act of original of fifteen hundred acres of land in Carroll or Clasel county Maryland, the town of Munster being located on the property, and the line of the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad running through it. It is the deed signed by Bethel Lord Mayor of London, in 1626, under George the II, giving the original right and title to the property, and of course defeating the rights of all owners, unless they can show transfer from the heirs-at-law. Many of our readers will recollect the excitement the sale of the Clearwaville estate out of the hands of the owners brought them selves the rightful owners, all the discovery of the original English deed. It may be the same in this case, though they say the heirs of the original heirs were destroyed during the revolutionary war; and it should be remembered that unless there can be found a claimant to the property, the Governors or their heirs—Walker Pilgrim, James Gordon Bennett, Cyrus McCormick, etc., etc.

We apprehend the discovery of this deed will cause a great commotion among the positive owners on this side of the water, and a great deal of money will change hands. Mr. Baldwin has undoubtedly a valuable property, and the advertising quality of having it in his power now to make or unmake some scores of landlords. We understand that he has been offered large sums for the deed, but has refused, preferring to keep it under safe lock and key till the parties directly interested come forward to contest the ownership. The document is a curious one, on vellum, nearly a yard square; yellow with age, but perfectly legible.

The other curiosities mentioned by us will be described in Baldwin's to the Great Fair. They include the book of funeral panegyrics, in good order and preservation, and a collection of revolutionary autographs. They will, no doubt, realize several hundreds of dollars for the Fair.

AMUSEMENTS.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.—By liberality in plan and details, and careful skill in their employment, Col. Wood's management of the Chicago Museum has made it a first class place of entertainment, constantly growing into more and more popular favor with the best class of our citizens. Better audiences, both in numbers and respectability, have never been given to a dramatic representation in Chicago than those that nightly fill the Museum to overflowing, and, not less true is it, and equally to the credit of the manager, that dramatic representations than these, have never been given to a Chicago audience. There is an artistic excellence, quality of excellence and ensemble in the attraction, by good taste in the selection of programme and by careful remodeling of the cast. In place of a light succession of the ephemeral and questionable in the drama, there have been given to the public, within the past few months, a solid and admirable series of dramatic works of the best order, and they have been hastily served to be hastily withdrawn, but to carefully brought out and to remain up the boards for a time that has always pleased both manager and audience, night after night, to sing up the cash at the Ticket office. Of late the "Uncle Tom's Cabin" of the Duke's Motto, and though thousands have seen each in turn, the house is each night filled to the best to reserve for future triumphs, and is sure to draw a full house as often as announced by the manager. The company is a good one, and will be found in the sterling quality of the artists that compose it, permanent company. If there are not kind of extravagance in executions, still there is no approach to apparent completeness; there is no approach to apparent individual completeness; there is no approach to apparent individual completeness in execution in any details whatever Col. Wood's corps is surpassed by any more effective in any of our cities. In view of these facts we are but one or two that equal them, and neither of these is the western town and territory represented by Chicago. New York is of which Boston should be ashamed.

Each member is a permanent acquisition to its own actor; each is his place, and well he his profession fulfilled. Here is no fatal gleam of [illegible] which seems to be the bane of many of their intellectual fortune; each knowing their duty to expect by it, but by it, on the other hand, each is made to feel a safety and trust in the weight of responsibility and accountability which is the best guarantee of a good and faithful night after night. Out of this system a company of artists, originally well chosen, have become a most favorable combination.

A new attraction has just been brought out by Col. Wood, in the shape of a "Grand Combination" with a cast that is by no means to be sneezed at. The Combination is headed by Mrs. Florence, Mrs. Merrilies" is not classed by any peculiarly fine performance of Charlotte Cushman, but in our opinion she will prove one of the greatest triumphs. Again the Museum will be crowded to-night, and we predict a full house on each succeeding night of the engagement. Chicago and those that journed to Chicago and those that journed to Chicago will be the constitution of Charlotte [illegible] Mrs. Florence's cast, which is [illegible] Mrs. Florence's cast, which is [illegible] served to daring and desperate deeds that belong to the wierd garden of Barry Bertram. Mr. Florence will be supported by Mr. Bailey as Dan Bertram and by Mr. Bailey as Harry Bertram, the heroine of Guy Mannering is long as it is [illegible] Mrs